

Paid Agitators and Paid Defenders

Once on the Pay Roll, it is Hard to Get Them Off. The Paid Defender Becomes a Paid Agitator, When Not Being Paid as a Defender.

James W. Faulkner, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, tells the following story about the amount of money being paid to professional labor leaders by both the wet and dry forces:

"In season and out, this ancient defender of popular rights has invited attention to the prominent fact that there will be no settlement of the liquor question as long as the dries and the wets maintain staffs of hirelings to agitate their respective sets of views. To illustrate the soundness of their argument it now cites the case of the recent conversion of Howard Keating, of Akron, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and professional union laborite, from the wet to the dry cause. After his conversion he was fired by his former associates, and later, according to newspaper accounts, got a thrashing from 'some unknown things.' In the row that followed the interesting disclosure was made that Mr. Keating was last year a paid orator for the wets and that this year he is on the pay roll of the anti-liberal organization in Summit County as an orator for the dries. In his own defense and to prove the genuineness of his conversion, he innocently announces that he is working for less money this year than he received last. The wet leaders, in turn, make the assertion that they refused to hire him again this year, which raises the speculation that his oratory was not effective, as the county went dry in 1914. This, Keating denies, as might be expected. At the present time the state is fairly besmeared with orators for both of these camps, and every last one of them is getting a per diem and traveling expenses, one squad yowling for personal liberty and the other declaring that Ohio is slipping into the pool of perdition. This old palladium of liberty is thinking seriously of organizing a State Anti-Liquor Agitation Society and proposes to raise a large fund of real money. With this it will hire all of these wet and dry rooters and rumbler to take the stump in support of its principles. It is not bothered with the lurking fear that they will refuse to accept employment. Not at all! Its concern is that it will not be able to outbid the present wet and dry organizations."

The wets are between two sets of wolves, one trying to destroy their business and the other, under the guise of a defender, is sucking their financial life's blood away; one gang helps the other, for without one the other could not exist, and between the two the saloon-keeper is bound to get the worst of it.

The defender urges the agitator on, so that when the thing is started, he can get his at the proper time.

Nothing shows that better than the way the paid campaign managers of the wets ran away from the stability amendment; they could pass that if they pushed it; they are going to win on the wet issue and could carry the stability amendment with it, but if they do that,

they will not be able to make any money out of the saloon men for six years, and they do not propose to back anything that will cause them to lose their own job.

When they started the stability amendment to bring hopes and more money from the wets, they also knew that it would start Mr. Bigelow, and that he would kill it. Bigelow, in return, suggests that the wets come out and offer an amendment that the liquor question can not be voted on for ten years after having been defeated twice. That's good, if the brewers have the courage to come to the front themselves, state their case to the public and put up a fight in the open, they no doubt will win it, but if they hide behind the saloon man and the paid defender it will go like the stability amendment is bound to go.

BUILDING PERMITS

Automobile Speedway—Architects, Harry Hake and Chas. H. Kuck, 1105 Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Bldg.; owner, Cincinnati Motor Speedway Company.

Lecture Hall—Burnet and Union sts. Architects, G. G. and G. H. Godley, 803 Neave Bldg.; owner, Jewish Hospital, care Mary Hamer Greenwood; \$15,000.

Double Residence—Reading rd. near S. Crescent ave. Architect, H. M. Price, 616 Mercantile Library Bldg.; owner, Joseph Ginsburg, Sutton and Mears sts. Garage—Lexington ave. near Reading rd. Owner, J. Fleischer, 829 Lexington ave.

Residence and Garage—Trimble and Duckcreek rd. Owner, E. W. Driemeyer, 236 Erkenbrecher ave.

Two Double Flat Buildings—Probasco ave. Architect, Chas. H. Fasse, 4014 Cavanna ave., Norwood, O.

EASTLAND WAS MISMANAGED

Chicago, Ill.—"The Eastland tipped over because of improper ballast and improper management. There is no mystery about the accident, which simply shows up the typical American careless and irresponsible methods, also the typical American disregard of technical analysis and reliance on the motto on the silver dollar, 'In God we trust.'"

The above statements were made by Andrew Allen, a mining engineer, in an address before the Engineers' Club last week. The speaker was also a member of the State grand jury. He ridiculed the theory that piling in the river caused the ship to turn over and caused the death of 812 excursionists last July. He declared that "the piling would have sunk into the mud or dented the bottom."

The mining engineer said the boat should not have been permitted to carry more than 1,700 or 1,800 persons, if nine square feet for each passenger was allowed. This rule was ignored and the boat was allowed to carry 2,500.

"There were 2,412 tickets turned in by the Transportation Company," said the speaker. "Out of 590 tickets examined, we found 152 coupons held by passengers who were not on the Eastland, for which there were no tickets turned in. This would suggest that many tickets had been destroyed, and that there must have been 25 to 30 per cent more passengers on the boat than reported."

"On the morning of the accident the ballast tanks were pumped dry. When the boat listed to starboard they started to fill the port tanks. When it began to list to port, they began to pump out the port tanks instead of filling the starboard tanks, too; in fact, this was attempted only at the last moment. The ballast tanks were, therefore, only partially filled and the water could surge with every movement of the boat. The instability was doubtless increased instead of decreased thereby. The single ballast tank system is very defective and when the boat began to get away from the crew they had no means of righting it."

"There is no mystery about the accident. It is a thing that might have happened, and almost did happen many times before. It is a thing that is bound to happen sooner or later in a boat operated as was the Eastland."

SAVING LIFE GOOD BUSINESS.

Philadelphia.—"To improve the condition of workers is not philanthropy; it is a matter of good business," said Dr. Roger M. Griswold in an address in this city.

"The time is past when the cheapest thing in the world is human life, as the old saying went," he stated. "Yet few of us realize the enormous losses caused every year by ill health in workers and by accidents."

"If the time lost on account of preventable sickness and accidents would be converted into money and applied to the payment of the expenses of the United States government, we could do away with all forms of taxation, excepting those upon imports."

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Refuses to Endorse Park Bond Issue Because the Park Board Employs Nothing But Scab Labor.

John E. Bruce, Park Commissioner, told Central Labor Council last night of the necessity of improvements in the parks and endeavored to show the union men how they and their children derive benefits from them. The organization, however, refused to endorse the proposed park bond issue. When Mr. Bruce concluded, Business Agent Fred Hock, of the Building Trades Council, took the floor and stated that in the past the Park Board had not employed union workmen. After his remarks, former President Robert Sigmund, of the Painters' Union, entered a protest, claiming that the painting in the parks had been done by nonunion workmen.

After a discussion, Frank Imwalle, Secretary of the Council, suggested that President McManus appoint a committee to call upon the Park Board for the purpose of getting the board to give all park improvement work, wherever possible, to union men. If this concession is granted, then the Building Trades and Central Labor Councils are to endorse the proposed park bond issue, it is said.

Roy Horn, of St. Louis, General Vice-President of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, declared before the meeting that the labor element is not given fair treatment by the press. William Mahon, International President of the Street Car Men's Union, delivered an address on "Organization," saying, "Unionism begins at home." Margaret C. Daley, of New York, National Organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, spoke on labor conditions in the East.

JOHN D. QUESTIONED.

New York.—The New York World asks John D. Rockefeller why he did not include the Rockefeller railroads when he stated last year that "we propose to support the officers (of Colorado Fuel and Iron) in their course, which is in support of the workmen themselves and their right to work for whom they please and how they please."

"Mr. Rockefeller did not talk about spending his father's 'last cent' to uphold on railroads the 'great principle' that men should 'work for whom they please and how they please.'"

"Conceding at last that in a region where men were being murdered and women smothered in tent cities the industry might need the owner's eye, Mr. Rockefeller went to Colorado. He met leading miners, men much like himself, and talked things over. He saw a light. He now has a plan to propose, a 'republic of labor' which involves the very method of collective bargaining which months ago a great principle bade him oppose. If the miners like, as well as their delegates seem to do, the suggestion of a private labor union confined to the employees of one company, that is their affair."

"Only—in any case—it would have been better for his own record and for the honor of Colorado if Mr. Rockefeller had gone on his job two years ago."

MISTER KLEINE

The Light Superintendent, Recovers \$400 for the City—He Should Have Done So Two Years Ago, But He Just Found It Out.

The city of Cincinnati has just received \$400 that was given an especially cordial welcome by Treasurer Witt because it was delightfully unexpected.

For many months Lighting Superintendent Kleine has been trying to trace the intimate affairs of his department through the intricacies of the Henry T. Hunt "efficient" administration.

The fact that former Service Director Price, on his last day in office, signed a blanket waiver of all light locations in favor of the electric company, and thereby saddled an expense of \$10,000 on his department was a sad blow to Kleine, but he persevered.

Recently he discovered seven high-power electric light on railroad property in Hartwell. Three illuminate the tracks of the Big Four and four made life brighter for the C. H. & D. trainmen. Probing the records, Kleine discovered that all during the Hunt term the city had paid for these railroad lights.

Kleine checked up the bills and hustled down to the railroads and collected \$400 as a remainder. Now the lights are off of the city list and Kleine is looking for more errors.

This kind of stuff is a joke. If Kleine had been "onto his job" he could have found that out two years ago. There is, no doubt, lots more of the same kind that he could find without waiting for somebody to tell him about it.

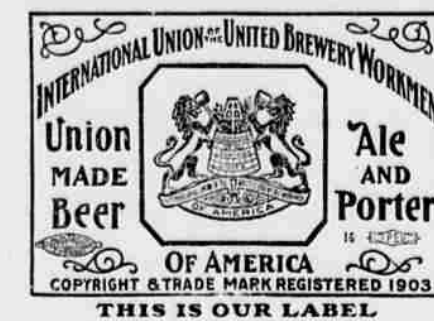
WHAT ELSE COULD THEY DO?

Denver.—Officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company announce that their employees have adopted the Rockefeller "union" scheme. The vote was 2,253 for and 482 against.

Tactful.

Gladys—Do you believe in charms? Harold (gallantly)—Certainly, when witches like you use them.—Exchange.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



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VOTE FOR
LOUIS J. HELFRICH
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNCIL—TWENTY-SIXTH WARD
ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET
Election, November 2, 1915 A Friend of Organized Labor

ORVILLE K. JONES
394 TERRACE AVENUE
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR
Councilman at Large
SOLICITS YOUR VOTE
Election, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1915

VOTE FOR
Frank M. Tracy
CANDIDATE FOR
Judge Circuit Court
KENTON COUNTY, KY.

An opinion such as this from Judge Tracy could never issue from any other than one whose thought and intent was given to honesty and sincerity, and his community should feel proud of his presence—not for his opinion in this particular case, but for the revelation of his honesty of purpose.

—Coopers' International Journal.

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